SOME NEW BOOKS.

The Adventures of Brother Habbit, When Mr. Lowell phonographed in the Biglow Papers the New England language of the day, it was found to be a very different thing from the dislect of the Sam Slicks, Brother Jonathans, and other representatives of the traditional Yankee. So is the dialect of the negro minstrel stage, and of most of the literature In which the plantation negro figures, a falsifieation as absurd as it is elaborate. But if the slave and the freedman have suffered misrepresentation in this respect, they have been Hbelied still more in the clumsy stuff offered and generally accepted as the characteristic

humor of the African race. Mr. JOEL C. HARRIS of Atlanta, Georgia, has Sone for the negro what Mr. Lowell did for the Yankee. He has made a close study of the peculiarities of utterance and of idiom, and has reported them with as much exactness as type allows. In the fables of the slaves he has found the best examples of negro humor. Uncle Remus; his Songs and Sayings (Apple-tons) is unquestionably the work of a conscienlious observer and an appreciative humorist. It records the legendary lore of the plantations in the dialect actually spoken by the plantation negro. In two ways, therefore, it has distinct scientific value; and it is also an exceedingly amusing book.

The series of fables recounted by Uncle Re mus to a little boy forms the larger and by far the more interesting part of the book. They concern the doings of beasts in a mythical time when beasts spoke and acted like colored people. Brer (Brother) Rabbit, Brer Fox, Brer Tarrypin, Brer B'ar, Brer Bullfrog and Sis Cow are among the principal personages. loves and hatreds of these animals, their alliances and feuds, the perpetual sharp contest of wits, in which the stupidest always fares worst, afford many dramatic situations, and an un-Umited opportunity for the delineation of charseter. Mr. Harris has caught the subtle essence of the kind though slightly cynical humor and the shrewd perception of character that make these stories as pithy in their way as Asop's, while much more complicated in plot and grotesque in narrative.

In the popular legends of most races the fox

stands as the type of sagacity. But here Bren Fox, although very sly, is continually the victim of the superior astuteness of Brer Rabbit For some unexplained reason, the rabbit has been chosen by the negro fabulist to represent his idea of consummate ability united with the talent of success. Brer Rabbit is a jaunty, rollicking sort of a fellow, mischievous, never off his pins, never at less for an expedient, of unfailing good humor, and of rather elastic conscience. His adventures and triumphs of wit are the favorite theme in the fables. Brer Fox is his especial enemy, although all the intercourse between the two is conducted with punctilious regard for ctiquette. Brer Fox has every physical advantage over Brer Rabbit, not to speak of a chronic disposition to make a dinner of him; but Brer Rabbit's brains carry him through, enabling him not only to thwart Brer Fox's schemes, but frequently to cover the schemer with humilia tion by making him ridiculous in the eyes of the other animals. If in a few instances the rabbit is overreached, it is evident that his discom fiture is introduced with artistic purpose, in recognition of the truth that no mortal intellect is infallible. "Honey," explains Uncle Remus to his listener, "dey sin't no smart man, 'cep' w'at dey's a smarter. Et ole Brer Rabbit hadn't er got kotch up wid, de nabers 'ud er tuck him for a h'ant, en in dem times dey bu'nt witches fo' you could squinch ro' ereballs."

The story of the Tar-Baby is one of the best Mustrations of the certainty with which Brer Rabbit's nimble invention baffled the more labored artifice of Brer Fox. The fox had invited the rabbit to dinner, with the Intention of deyouring him. The rabbit was fully aware of the form which the fox's hospitality would take, and although he presented himself at the fox's house, he managed to get away gracefully on the excuse that he never ate chicken that was not seasoned with calamus root. Then the fox set an ingenious trap for the rabbit. Out of tar moistened with turpentine he modelled a sticky black image, in the likeness of a baby, and set it in the road where the rabbit was sure to pass. He hid himself in a thicket near by. knowing that so strange an object could not fall to excite the curiosity of the irrepressible

Bimeby here come Brer Rabbit pacin' down de roaddar, she did, en Brer Fox, he lay low. "Mawnin' !" sez Brer Rabbit, sezee; " nice wedder dis

Tar-Baby ain't sayin' nuthin', en Brer Fox, he lay low. 'How duz yo' sym'tums seem ter regashuate?" sez

Brer Rabbit, sezee.

Baby, she gin't sayin' nuthin'.
"How you come on, den! Is you deaf!" sez Brer Rab-"Kase if you is, I kin holler louder," sezee.
stay still, en Brer Fox, he lay low.

Toper stuck up, dat's w'at you is," sez Brer Rabbit, sesses, "en I'm gwineter kyore you, dat's w'at I'm gwinefrer Fox, he sorter chuckle in his stummuck, he did,

but Tar-Baby sin't sayin' nothin'. 'I'm gwineter larn vou howter talk ter 'spectubble fokes of hit's do las' ack." sez Brer Rabbit sezen. "Ef you don't take off dat hat en tell me howdy, I in gwineter

you wide open," sezee. Tar-Baby stay still, on Brer Fox, he lay low. Brer Rabbit keep on axin' 'im, en de Tar-Baby, she keep on sayin' nuthin', twel present'y Brer Rabbit draw back wid his fis', he did, en blip he tuck 'er side er de head. Right dar's whar he broke his merlasses tug. His

fis' stuck, on he can't pull loose. De tar hilt im. But Tar-Baby, she stay still, on Brer Fox, he lay low. "Bryou don't lemme toose, I'll knock yer agin," sez Brer Rabbit, sezec, en wid dat he fotch 'er a wipe wid de

udder ban', en dat stuck. Tar-Baby, she sin't sayin mathin', en Brer Fox, he lay low.
"Tu'n mir jouse, fo'l kink de natal stuffel anten mid lease, fo' I kick de natal stuffin' outen you," mez Brer Rabbit, sefre, but de Tar-Baby, she ain't savin' muthin. She des hilt on, en den Hrer Rabbit lose de use er his feet in de same way. Brer Fox he lay low. Den Brer Rabbit squall out dat ef de Tar Baby don't in'n 'im

loose he butt 'er crankwided. En den he butted, en his head got stuck. Den Brer Pox, he sa'ntered tert', looki des ez innercent ez wanner yo' mammy's mockin' birda. 'Howdy, Brer Rabbitt" sez Brer Fox, sezce. "You look sorter stuck up dis mawnin," sezee, en den he rolled on de group, en last en last twel he couldn't last no mo. "I speck you'll take dinner wid me dis time, Brer Rabbit. I done laid in some calamus root, en I ain't gwineter take no skuse," sez Brer Fox, serce.

The situation demanded all the mental resources of the rabbit, but he was equal to the pecasion. Observe how his art differed from that of his captor. The fox achieved momentary success by an elaborate physical contrivance; the rabbit frees himself by an impromptu | sockets. expedient which displays profound psychological knowledge.

"Well, I speck I got you dis time," sez Brer Fox, sezee. "You bin cuttin'up yo' capers en bouncin' roun' in dis naberhood ontwet you come for b leave yo'se'! de hoss arde whole gamp. Who ax you for ter come en strike up quaintance wid dish yor Tar-Baby? En who stuck you op dar whar you le? Nobody in de roun' worril. You les tuck en jam yo'se'f on dat Tar-Baby widout waitin' fer enny luvits," see Brer Fox, sezes. "En dar you is. an dar you'll stay twel I fixes up a bresh pile en fires her up, kaze I'm gwineter hobbycus you die day, sho', sez Brer Fox, seree. Den Brer Kabbit talk mighty 'umbie.

'I don't keer w'at you do wid me, Brer Fox," sezee. " so you don't fling me in dat brier patch. Roan' my, Brer Fox," sexee, "but don't fling me in dat brier patch,"

Hit's so much trouble for ter kindle a fler," sez Brer Fox, searc, "dat I speck I'll hatter hang you," searc.
"Hang me des ex high ex you please, Brer Fox," sex
Brer Habbit, searc, "but do for de Lord's sake, den't fling me in dat brier patch," sezee.

"I ain't gut no atring," et a Brer Fox, sezce, "en now i speck Pil batter drown you," sezce, "Drown me des ex deep az you please, Beer Fox," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee, "but do don't fling me in dat brier

Dey ain't no water migh," sez Brer Fox, sezee, "en l now I'll hatter skin you," sezee. in me, Brer Fox." eez Brer Babbit, sezee, "spatch out my eyebalis, t'ar out my years by de roots, en cut off my legs," seare, "but do piease, liver Fax, don't fling me

250 dat brier patch." seene.

Co'se Brer Fox wanter hart Brer flatbit bad ex he kin,
so be kotch im by de behime legeen slaine him right in die er de beier patelt. Dar witz a considerbut firt. ter wher Brer Rabbit struck de busices, en Brer Fox orier hans 'eggs' for ter see w'at was gwi

see Brer Rabbit settin' cross-legged on a chinkapin log koamin' de pitch outen his har wid a chip. Den Brer Fox know he bin swop off mighty bad.

Some of these stories are variations of fables ommon to the folk lore of many peoples. The legend of the race between the hare and the tortoise is here, for example. Brer Rabbit has a fifty-dollar bet that he can outrun Brer Tarrypin. The race was a five-mile heat, the ground was carefully measured. Brer Buzzard was chosen referee and stakeholder, and all the animals, besides "Miss Meadows en de gals," came to witness the trial of speed. Brer Rab-bit, bedecked in ribbons, skipped jauntily over the road. Brer Tarrypin has announced that he prefers to travel in the edge of the woods, alongside the road. Brer Buzzard skims in the air overhead to see fair play. As Brer Rabbit reaches each mile post, Brer Tarrypin comes out of the woods a little behind him, in order that the judge may see how far along he has got. At the finish Brer Tarrypin comes in first and takes the purse. But he has really travelied only a short distance. The terrapin who started even with the rabbit was his wife, and the terrapins who appeared at the mile posts on the way were his children, all so much like him that "ennybody w'at know one from de udder gotter take a spyglass," and all stationed beforehand along the road in order to deceive

the rabbit and the judge. In the long run of vicissitudes, however, the rabbit shows to better advantage than any of the rival beasts. As the reward for his many admirable qualities he finally gains in marriage the hand of one of Miss Meadows's comely daughters. "Miss Mendows en de gala" are human beings, colored, rather shadowy in outline and apparently bearing the same rela-tion to the beasts in the fables that the sociable divinities of Olympus sustained with mortals in

Greek mythology.

A number of songs, both religious and mundane, are contained in Mr. Harris's entertain-ing book. The best of these, beginning "Dar's pow'ful rassle 'twix de Good en de Bad," ought to be ranked high in dialect humor. It was opied in THE SUN several months ago, when it first appeared in the Atlanta Constitution,

It is interesting to recall what a mass of ingenious hypothesis, of positive assertion and widespread opinion, Dr. SCHLIEMANN has demolished with his spade. It is true that the disclosures collectively set forth in the sumptuous volume entitled Ilios (Harpers) leave a great deal unsettled, but they also settle some things which have been long disputed, and compel a rehearing of other questions on which the judgment of scholars seemed to have been finally pronounced. Against the specula tions of the learned Dr. Schilemann has set the concrete facts of archieology. His discoveries not only throw a new and copious light on the Homeric controversies, and compel a readjustment of existing notions regarding the geography and history of the Troad, but open vistas in hitherto unknown epochs of its prehistoric What was the normal attitude or prevailing

drift of competent opinion respecting the situ-

ation of old Troy and the significance of the

Homeric poems, at the date when Dr. Schlie-

mann began his excavations on the hill of His-sarlik? We can best indicate the profound skepticiem with which these subjects had come to be regarded, by reminding the reader that Mr. Gladstone's " Homeric Age," which asserted for the Iliad a unity of authorship and geographical authenticity, was brushed aside by the weightiest exponents of German scholarship as an anachronism and an absurdity. Ten years ago there was scarcely a man left in Germany who was willing to recognize any substantial value, from an historical point of view, in poems handed down for centuries through the mouths of ambulatory minstrels, and first collected in the time of Pisistratus. Whether the Troy of legend existed at all had become a matter of grave doubt, for few ventured to dispute the verdict of Strabo, who denied that its site could, in any case, be identifled with that of Novum Ilium, and who placed it at a point some distance inland, where there are absolutely no traces of habitation. With this disappearance of old Troy from the world of tangible reality, and the disintegration of the Hind, considered as an organic, coherent, trustworthy parrative, even the central facts seemed fading into fables, and the stories of the rape of Helen, of the ten years' war, and of the lownfall of the Trojan city were on the point of sinking into the domain of pure legend. Comparative mythology had already laid its grasp Repety-elliphity, clippity-degenesses and already said its grash on the traditions which Mr. Gladstone mistook est of the second stratum. The new settlers of the second stratum on the traditions which Mr. Gladstone mistook on the traditions which Mr. Gladstone mistook on the traditions which Mr. Gladstone mistook in the first of the second stratum. The new settlers of the second stratum. The new settlers of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum. The new settlers of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum. The new settlers of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum. The new settlers of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum. The new settlers of the second stratum of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum. The new settlers of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum. The new settlers of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum. The new settlers of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum. The new settlers of the lift of the second stratum of the lift of the second stratum. The new settlers of the lift of the second stratum of the lift of the lift of the lift of the second stratum. The new settlers of the lift of the lif peoples, a myth as old as nature worship, and s utterly denuded of historical purport. Well, Dr. Schliemann has demonstrated, at all events, that Troy existed; that the city in whose reality Herodotus and Alexander believed was indeed a fact, and that it stood on the very site occupied by the Greek town which Strabo knew and whose epithet of Novum was a blunder, so far as any change of situation was implied. It may be said, indeed, that he proves too much for the decisive elucidation of the fundamental facts contained in the Homeric parrative, since he discloses the existence of no less than sever cities buried, one beneath the other, in the hill of Hissarlik, and since it has been as yet impossible to assign to most of these definite places in chronology, and thus identify one of them with the city denicted in the Tijad whose chronology, by the way, is itself undetermined. But in one of these exhumed towns, the third in prehistoric sequence, reckoned from the bottom of the mound, Dr. Schliemann bas laid bare what he terms the Burnt City-a stratum of remains, which bear indisputable signs of almost total destruction by fire, by a conflagration so buge and so unresisted as, in view of the materials involved, is only explicable on the theory of successful assault at the hands of a vindictive enemy. The story here unfolded to the eye is the counterpart of the story which Hellenic minstrels recited to the ear; the catastrophe which plainly overtook the city here unearthed and the catastrophe recorded in the Iliad seem to interpret one another. This discovery leaves upon the mind something more than an impression of strange coincidence; it p'ants in us the conviction of absolute historical identity. It is, indeed, one of those cases where coincidence has the force of conclusive demonstration, as in the instance imagined by De Quincey, where the puzzled explorer of a subterranean palace flads strewn about the floor a hundred golden pillars, but is afterward enlightened as to their purpose by

> Before marking, very hastily, just what Dr. Schilemann may be said to have deductively established, and what is left undetermined by his discoveries, let us look at the data themselves, as well as the method and order of their revelation. Dr. Schliemann began his operations at Hissariik in 1871, by opening a large trench on the face of the steep northern slope. and digging down to a depth of 33 feet below the surface of the hill. He first found there the remains of the later Itium (founded by Eolis Greeks in the time of the Lydian monarchy. but greatly enlarged and embellished by Alexander and his successors), which, on an average, reached to a depth of 6% feet. Under these Hellenic ruins, and to a depth of about 13 feet, the debris contained a few atones and some very course hand-made pottery. Below this stratum however, the explorer came to a large number of house walls of unwrought stones cemented with earth, and, for the first time, met with immense quantities of stone implements, to gether with rude potsherds. From about 20 feet to 30 feet below the surface, nothing was found but calcined debris, immense masses of sun-dried or slightly baked bricks, and house walls of the same material, numbers of saddle querns, but fewer stone implements of other kinds, and much better hand-made pottery. At a depth of 30 feet and 33 feet he discovered fragments of house walls of large stones, many of them rudely hewn; and he also came upon a great many very large blocks. The stones of those house walls appeared as if they had been separated from one another by a violent earth-

> quake. Such was the outcome of the first

finding in another chamber a hundred golden

years' work, unquestionably pregnant in suggestion, but still to be regarded rather as a clue than as a semonstration. We may add that it was not till subsequently that Dr. Schliemann penetrated to the depth of 52% feet, uncovering vestiges of two other prehistoric cities, making six towns in all, superimposed one upon the other, in addition to the Æolic Ilium

lying close to the surface of the hill. His excavations were continued through the years 1872-'73, and, after an interval occupied in the exploration of Mycene. were renewed in 1878-'79. It was in 1872 that he struck the rock which forms the basis of Hissarlik, at a depth of about 53 feet below the surface of the hill. He found the lowest stratum of artificial soil to consist of very compact debris of houses, as hard as stone, and house walls of small pieces of unwrought or very rudely cut limestone. This lowest stratum was succeeded, at a depth of about forty-five feet, by house walls built of large limestene blocks, generally unwrought, but often rudely out into something resembling

a quadrangular shape. Sometimes on this level the explorer came upon large masses of such massive blocks lying close upon one another, and having all the appearance of being the broken wails of some large building. There was no trace of a general conflagration either in this stratum of buildings built with large stones or in the lowest layer of débris; indeed, the multitudinous shells found in these two lowest strata are uninjured, which sufficiently proves that they ias distinguished from the remains encountered on the 33-feet level) have never been exposed to a great heat. In these two lowest strata were collected stone implements in all respects identical with those obtained in the upper strata, but the pottery was different. Subsequent excavations laid bare great walls built in the so-called Cyclopean manner, and belonging to the first and second cities. We may here mention that in the former work, "Troy and its Remains," Dr. Schliemann reckoned the burnt city, which he holds to be the fitum of Homer, as the fifth from the surface and the second from the virgin soil. He was afterward convinced by more thorough investigation of the lower strata, that two prehistorie cities had successively existed underneath it.

The general effect of Dr. Schliemann's excavations, taken as a whole, is thus seen to be quite different from the specific result contemplated by the explorer. His object was to discover Homer's Troy, and in his search for it he has unearthed the most extraordinary monument of archeological sequence that is known to exist upon the earth. The accumulations at Hissarlik are distinguished from all others by the fact that there may be studied here a larger series of successive, heterogeneous stratifications than in any other known spot; and these strate testify by their whole nature and condition to repeated changes in the population. It is true that the respective durations of these swata caunot as yet be cal-culated in definite terms of years, but we possess a chronological basis in the enclosed material which exists in rich abundance. It has been made a subject of repreach to Dr. Schliemann that he persisted in overlooking the broad archeological problem in favor of specific purpose, and that he consequently did not excavate from the surface layer by layer, so as to obtain a complete plan for each successive period. There is no doubt that the manner in which the explorer worked, viz., by making at once a large trench through the whole hill, has had an effect in the highest degree destructive on the upper layers. Dr. Schliemann seems to have felt no interest in temples and remains belonging to the Hellenic period, which could have nothing or little in common with Homer's Troy. Virchow, moreover, who has seen a considerableportion of the fragments uncarthed near the surface, doubts whether, if all had been carefully brought together, much would have been gained for science or the history of art. It is further pointed out by Virchow that if the excavator had proceeded in such a way as to remove the ruins stratum by stratum, he would, owing to the vastness of the task, not even today have reached the layers in which the socalled Priam's treasury and other objects of supreme interest were discovered. He only reached these by at once extracting the nucleus of the great hill which, in Alexander's time, was the Acropolis of the latest Ilium, but which, as we now know, must have been inhabited for thousands of years before the first Hellenic temple was reared upon its surface.

Who were the inhabitants of the first or lowto them in the order of time, and whence did they draw the elements of their really noteworthy civilization? No one has yet undertaken to answer these questions with precision, but there is matter enough in the vestiges of this nameless people to render it probable that a successful attempt at ethnographical and chro-nological identification may ultimately be made. Meanwhile, it may be pointed out that he who follows up the stream of prehistoric sequence in the Troad is confronted by the same unexpected phenomena encountered by the student of Egyptian annals. Just as the Egyptologist finds the art of the fourth dynasty not ruder, but more perfect, than that which flourished 2,000 years later in the Nile valley, so he who delves through the mass of debris on Hissarlik comes in the lowest layer on signs of a higher civilization than are disclosed by many of the superincumbent strata. "It is," says Virchow, whose opinions are grounded on a personal scrutiny of the remains discovered in all the strata, "beyond doubt that no Stone People, properly so called, ever dwelt upon the fortress hill." It follows that a progressive development of such a community to a higher metallic civilization can no more be looked for here than at any other point of Asia Minor hitherto known. Apparently the first dwellers upon Hissarlik immigrated at a period of their development when they had already entered on the metal age. If the frequent recurrence among their remains of jadeite would support so large an inference. we might suppose that the immigration took place from the borders of China. It is certain that when the people reached the Hellespont they had airendy acquired a high degree of technical dexterity and of finished manufacture. Not only was the art of stone working far advanced among these primitive inhabitants of the most ancient city, but we know that they possessed and worked no less than four metals, namely, gold, silver, lead, and copper. Nothing, perhaps, could better testify to their great antiquity than the total absence of iron. Although there occasionally occur in the lowest stratum native red iron stones which have evidently been used, yet every object originally regarded as an iron instrument has proved, on closer inspection, to be of some other material. In accordance with these decisive indications of advance in mechanical and social arts, the few skulls which Dr. Schliemann saved out of the lower cities have this in common, that, without exception they present the character of a people more civilized than the races of the stone age, all savage peculiarities, in the stricter sense, being entirely wanting.

Now the walls of this earliest city were reared on the black earth which covered the primeval rock at a depth of twenty feet below the foundations of the burnt city (itself thirty feet below the surface), which Schliemann and the maority of scholars identify with the Hemeria Troy. If the accumulation of débris could be accepted as a measure of the lapse of time—the test, for obvious reasons, would be rude and untrustworthy we should have to postulate as many centuries between the first inhabitants of Hissarlik and the foundation of the third city. which was to be destroyed by fire, as between the latter and the fifth city, which immediately preceded the Lydian settlement. It is, at least plausible hypothesis that some fifteen centuries must have intevened between the arrival of the emigrants who built the earliest habitations. and the catastrophe in which the third city perished. This would bring us to a date ranging between 2700 and 3000 B. C., an epoch at which we know of only two races who had reached

a point of civilization equal, or superior to that displayed in the lowest stratum of Hissarlik. It is certain that these primitive Trojans had the potter's wheel, and it is noteworthy that the invention of pottery in China is referred by native writers to the legendary Emperor Hwang-ti, who is stated to have commenced his reign in 2697 B. C. The potter's wheel was also known in Egypt at an early period, having probably been invented not later than the sixth Egyptian dynasty, but for this epoch, and long afterward, there are no memorials of intercourse between the dwellers in the Nile Valley and the outside world. It is not until the age to which the Burnt City is, with great probability, re-ferred that Egyptologists detect in the inscriptions of Rameses II. and his successors, proofs of somewhat close and prolonged relations between the western seacoasts of Asia Minor and the land of the Pharaohs.

Whether the inhabitants of the first city quietly abandoned their homes, and emigrated, or whether their town was exptured and de-stroyed by an enemy, cannot be determined from the ruins. It is plain, however, that the first settlement was not destroyed by fire, for Dr. Schliemann found no marks of even a partial conflagration. It is further quite certain that the first settlers were succeeded by a different people. This is proved by the architecture as well as by the pottery, both of which are totally distinct from what is displayed in the first city. The earliest inhabitants had apparently no wails of defence, and their house walls, for the most part, were composed of small, uncut stones. The second settlers, on the other hand, built both their houses and their walls of large stones, and they are credited with much of the massive fortifications which were repaired and augment-ed by the inhabitants of the third city. The pottery, however, of the earliest com munity, evinces, both as regards labric and shape, a far more advanced art than that of their successors. The two styles present so many and such strongly pronounced discrepancies that it is impossible to perceive the most remote analogy between them, and their diversities, accordingly, are ascribed, not to any difference of era or stage of culture, but to a dif-ference of race. The most interesting vases uncarthed in the second city, as well as in the three prehistoric strata next superimposed, are undoubtedly those bearing an owl's head and the characteristics of a woman. It was the discovery of these owl vases which led Dr. Schliemann to declare, as long ago as 1874, that the Homerie epithet glaukop's, applied to Athène, could mean nothing more nor less than owlfaced. Max Müller evinced his readiness to accept this interpretation, pro-vided the explorer could prove that Heré Boopia was anywhere represented as a cow-headed monster. This, to the astonishment of scholars. Dr. Schliemann actually demonstrated during the three following years by his exeavations at Tiryns and Mycenæ; and it is now generally admitted that the original meaning of the epithet boops is cow-faced and nothing else. His substitution of owlfaced for blue-eyed one as the epithet of Athené, at first aroused a veritable tempest, and appeared to some persons a sort of high treason against Helienism. The notion that the Greeks at any epoch could have conceived in their twagination gods with animal heads was a severe shock to preconceived mathetic theories. There is this to be said, however, touching Dr. Schliemann's translation of the two epithets, that whereas a cow-faced Heré is paralleled on Egyptian monuments by the goddess Isis, represented in human figure with a cow's head, yet, according to Brugsch Bey, any explanation of the Greek glaukopis (rendered blue-eyed and applied to the Ho-meric Athené) by Egyptian analogues must be rejected. The Egyptians considered the owl as a bird of ill omen, and no deity, whether male or female, bore the head of this animal. This would prove nothing, however, inasmuch as there is no evidence or probability of the slightest intercourse having taken place between the occupants of the second Hissarlik city and the contemporaneous Egyptians. It was admitted by Prof. O. Keller, in 1875, before the excavations at Mycenic were begun, that if boopis could be shown to mean cow-faced, Schliemann's version of glaukopis could hardly be disputed.

Both Dr. Schliemann and M. Emile Burnouf agree that the site of the second city must have been deserted for a long time before it was again built upon. The latter, indeed, thinks that ages would necessarily be required to produce the huge funnel-shaped hollows or ravines in the ities and ravines with stones and other material, in many places only with ashes or clay, interlaid with clay cakes, which gave compactness to the whole. The great wall which their predecessors had built on the south side of the hill did not appear strong enough to them because it sloped at an angle of 45° and could therefore be easily scaled. They therefore built just in front of it a new wall, more nearly vertical, and filled up the hollow between the walls with earth. A flat, stone-paved terrace was thus obtained 100 feet long, and ranging from 23 to 40 feet wide, which Dr. Schliemann found covered with ruins of buildings made of slightly built bricks. Exposed to an intense heat in the great conflagration by which this third city destroyed, these bricks had been partly vitrified and fused into formless masses. The really enormous heaps of pottery contained in these shapeless piles of brickwork can leave no doubt that they belong to tower-like inhabited buildings, which served both as an ornament and as works of defence for the walls. In general the burnt town, which is identified Homer's Troy, may be described as a brick city. In pavements and in foundation work they used stones of a reddish color, easily distinguished from the large blocks of white limestone with which the second settlers built ; but the greater part of their fortifications, as well as their house walls, were made of brick. bricks are invariably mixed with straw, but show different degrees of baking. It is clear that they were baked, not in kilns, but in an open fire, and hence none of them vie in appearance or solidity with the worst of our mod-

By far the most remarkable of all the houses brought to light in the burnt city is undoubtedly the mansion immediately to the northwest of the gate which Dr. Schliemann designated as Priam's house. It should manifestly be attributed to the town chief or king, because it is by far the largest dwelling, and because the explorer found in it or close to it nine out of the ten treasures discovered, as well as a very large quantity of pottery, which, though unpainted, and of the same forms as those found elsewhere, was generally distinguished by its superior fabric. Just in front of the entrance to the chief's mansion is an open place, the only one is the town, and, therefore, not unrensonably supposed to have been the Agera. This would agree with Homer, who tells us that the Trojane, young and old, were assembled on one oreasion in the Agora before the king's deers. This house commiss on the ground floor a number of telerably spacious corridors and apartments, and impomneh as it was buried 5 and 16 feet deep in monade of brick which must have belonged to the walls of the upper floors, we may infer that it was perhaps five or six steries high. Dr. Schliemann. therefore, does not see any reason why the mansion, with its depondencies, may not have included more than one hundred rooms, smaller or larger. There is no sign, however, of the fifty chambers built of pelished stone, in which, according to Homer, the sens of Priam slee with their wodded wives. But we are reminded that Homer can never have seen the Trey whese tragic fate he describes, because at his time, and probably for ages before it, the city he glerifies was buried beneath monathins of debris. In his own day public edifices, and prebably also royal mansions, were built of pelished stone, and he naturally attributes the same architecture to Priam's palace.

Before glancing at the character of the jewels and ornaments discovered in Priam's house, we may note the curious circumstances under which the largest treasure was discovered. This | ered in the burnt c.tr. There were many of

Dr. Schliemann found on the great wall, close to the royal mansion. As all the articles comforming a quadrangular mass, it was inferred hat they were placed on the city wall in a wooden chest, such as those mentioned by Homer as being in the palace of Priam. It is possible that in the conflagration some one hurriedly stowed the richest of the King's possessions into the chest, and carried it off without having time to pull out the key (for the key was found, although the wood of the chest had of course perished); that when he reached the wall, however, the hand of the enemy or the fire overtook him, and he was forced to abandon his precious burden, which was immediately covered from a height of five to six feet with the ashes and bricks of the adjoining dwelling. Such, at least, was Dr. Schliemann's opinion at the time of the discovery, but since then, having lighted on other treasures on or near the wails of the contiguous house, he inclines to think that all of them fell in the conflagration from the upper stories of the royal man sion. A review of the contents of this chest will exemplify the diverse character of these treas ures. There were, for instance, ingots of all ver identified with the Homeric talents, silver vases, cups and dishes, gold diadems, fillets and bracelets, gold gobiets and bottles, a large double-handled gold cup, sixty gold earrings, thirteen gold necklaces, and 8,700 small gold rings, perforated prisms, dice, gold buttons, and so forth. There were also in the chest a goblet of electrum, a shield, caldron, plate, and vase of copper, together with lance heads, battle axes, and daggers of bronze. Many of these ornaments were of artistic shape and the finest workmanship, and, taken together, bear testimony to a very high advance of artistic craftsmanship. Eisewhere in the burnt city bronze knives were found, and one bronze saw, but not a trace of a sword; neither among the ninety moulds discovered was there one for a sword. Curiously, too, no swords were found even in the ruins of the two upper pre historic cities, a fact which supplies the clearest proof of their very high antiquity, and of the great distance of time which separates them from Homer, with whom swords are in common use. The absence of this weapon was the more astonishing to Dr. Schliemann isasmuch as he encountered hundreds of brence swords in the royal tombs of Mycene. If we are prompted, however, by the lack of swerds, seemingly so indispensable, to assign a lew grade of civilization to the burnt sity, our minds are bewildered when we look at the Trejah rold oranments which, in artistic execution, come ully up to those contained in the Myecascan treasures, and we are still more perplexed when we consider the Trojan inscriptions, since written characters were altogether unknews at Mycenæ. Prof. Sayce considers not the least important of the results obtained from Dr. Schliemann's exervations this discovery that writing was known in the northwesters corner of Asia Minor long before the introduction of the Phonician or Greek alphabet. It is clear that the inhabitants of the burnt city possessed a syllabary for collection of characters, each of which denotes not a mere letter, but asyllable,) which they doubtless shared with the neighboring nations, and which, imported into Cyprus from the mainland of Asia Miner, was retained into historical times. Prof. Sayes be-lieves this syllabary to have been derived from the hieroglyphics used, and probably invented,

It is certain that the Hittites were the great powers in Asia west of the Euphrates for some eight centuries following 2000 B. C. and that Hittite influence extended throughout Asia Minor in the fourteenth or thirteenth century B. C., apparently bringing with it the art of Assyria and Babylonia (as medified at Carekemish, the Hittite capital), along with the knowledge of writing. We may here mention that the well-known Egyptologist, Brugsch Bey, in an appendix to this volume, specifies the apparent allusiens to the inhabitants of the Trend in the record of the campaigns of Rameses II. (Seesstris) in Asia. Among the confederates of the Hittites opposed to this Pharach appear several representatives of the western region of Asia Minor, including the Dardani. sequently a people dwelling near the Dardani, and named the Turash (whem Brugsch Bey identifies with the Hemeric Troes) figure in the theatre of history as allies of the Egyptians both against the Hittites and other nations, Again, under Meneptak II, (about 1300 B. C.), the Turash, alternately described as peoples of the sea and peoples of the North, appear as opponents of the Pharashs. on the isles and coast districts of Asia Miner Among the nations conquered in this region and depicted on the Egyptian wall palasings are the Tekri, or Tekkari, in whom Bruged Bey recognizes the Toucrisse. The fact that the Egyptian monuments, which are contemporary with the supposed Trojan epoch, begin suddenly to speak, and to precent the tribes o maritime Asia Minor according to their appearance and their names, bears striking witness

by the Hittites.

to the certainty of the Greek traditions rotating to the period in question. Much light is thrown on the secial condition of the Trejans by the remains of animal and vegetable feed discovered in the burnt city. The excis of orsters and sea massels are ca countered in such masses that whele strate consist atmost exclusively of them. In genera it may be said that the skelifick cates by the ancient companie of Hissarlik were the same as those which still form a staple article of food en the cheres of the Hellespent. There were also accumulations of fish scales and small fish boxes, with new and then the vertebres of very large tunnyfish and sharks. There are but for boxes of birds, and these all pertois to wild species. There is no trace at Historiik of demestic fewis. Of wild macamatia Dr. Schliemann found bonce of stage and hares, while horns of fallew door and boar tusks were collected in large numbers. Bonce of demosticated mammalia coverred in all the strata, though not in quantities large enough to indicate that the inhabitante of the prohistorie cities were essentially mest esters. The demestic animals chiefly represented are the sheep and the goat, and, next to them, herned cattle. Of pigs, herses, and dogs there are enly occasional traces. From this it is evident that the est excepted, all the essentially demostic animats existed, but that, as is suiti the once in the East, and even in Greece, exem were only slangatored exceptionally, and that the most which served for food was taken by preference from sheep or goate. On the whole, the study of the animal matter brought to light in set the strata of Hissarlik, proves the soublite of the Tresan manner of life with reference kerdsmusship. To the present day kerds of people of that region.

sheep and gests, next to these of horses and beened estile, form the exict wealth of the The vegetable food unsevered in surprising quantities, along with the animal semains, domonstrates that even the most andont levels were eccupied by a settled, that is, an agricul tural, population. Responsibly in the third, or burnt sity, there were found very large masse of carbon bood grain, whole cohorons inyors bying often in their original postsion. Of the corosis, the most abundant was wheat, whose grains were exceptionally small, and have seace con resegnized as a particular variety. Of inguminous pinnin, bonne worn common, somo of thom very well preserved, and mee certain rounded, ungular grains identified with the seeds at the bitter vetah; there were also pens, but, strange to say, barloy has not yet been found. With report to the social condition of the encical Trejus population, we have thus the cortninty, first, tant they were agriculturists, which agrees with the Homoric representation, and secondly, that to a targe extent they busied themselves with the breeding of cattle and fishing. Fer reasons easily to be conceived. fishing is not mentioned in the Itiad, but the Hemeric peems are copious in their information touching the pastoral life of the Trojans; indeed. Priam's principle wealth consisted in the herds which his sons tended.

One word as to the human skeletons discov-

them, some of which had helmets on their heads, and were found under circumstance only explicable on the theory that the city was carried by assault. Some of these akulls were examined by Prof. Virchow, who reports that they all present in a striking manner the appearance of the bones of a race in an advanced stage of civilization. Nothing of the savage, nothing massive in the formation of the bones. no particularly strong development of the apophyses of the muscles and tendons, can be observed." A woman's skull found in the burnt city is, according to Virchow, that of a "young maiden. Its type is a very characteristic female one: the bones are fine, the form is very pleasing." Curiously enough, of the skulls scrutinized by Virchow, some were longheaded, some were short-headed. We should need, therefore, to measure a much larger number of specimens before we could safely draw any ethnological deductions from Trojan craniclogy. Should the population prove to be preëminently dolichocephalic then we should have the choice between Aryan, Semitte, and

perhaps Hamitie races. Before pointing out what Dr. Schliemann has proved, and has failed to prove, in regard to the Homeric poems by his discovery of the burnt city, we may look hastily at the three strata successively interposed between it and the remains of the Æolic Ilium. The fourth stratum confirms the legend that Priam's city was not entirely destroyed by the Greeks, and that it did not cease to be inhabited. That a remnant of its denigens lived on is manifest from the fact that the fourth stratum exhibits the same idols, the same weapons and imple-ments, and the same general types of pottery. The only difference is that the pottery of the fourth city is coarser and of a ruder fabric, and that the material of which implements and weapons are made was far more frequently stone and far less frequently metal. These are the signs of social decadence. The declining tendency of civilization seems also to be proved by the absence of large city walls. The fact, how-

weapons are made was far more frequently stone and far less frequently much. These frequently stone and far less frequently much as associated in times to the far the property of the stone of large city was all as a made note brick, but of small stones, is hard to reconcile with the theory of continuous population, and indicates at least a strong intuition of some foreign that the theory of continuous population, and indicates at least a strong intuition of some foreign that the theory of continuous population, and indicates at least a strong intuition of some foreign that the far in the property of the far in the property of the far in the property of the far in the far in the property of the fourth city of which we still see innumerated to an advantage of the remains of house built of weak and eight for the far in the property of the fourth city of a sudden, have thrown and the property of the far in the far

the expierer recognises Troy. All the features of the civilization depleted in the Homeric pooms are later by conturies than the social drusture and the manners indicated by the executions in the third stratum of Hissarlik. We counct see that Dr. Schliemann's discovwice threw may light on the controversy touching the unity of authorship, though he persists a searfying the whole Hind to one author. He does not maintain, however, that the writer's requaintance with the Trend and with Troy was that of a resident, but he infers from the general accuracy of his descriptions that he was not without some personal knowledge of the localities. If. se appears probable, the composition of the poome should be sesigned to some date between the ninth and the middle of the seventh centuries, the authors would have found, on visiting the Trojan pinin, the Rolle city long estab-Hened, having its necopells on Hissarlik, and its lower town on the site of Novum Illum. It would therefore be but natural that they should deplot Prinm's Troy as also a large city, rith an accopolic ealled Pergames, the more so as, in their time, every large town had its stadel. Dr. Schliemann's excavations have coaword the Hemerie Itium to its real propertions, those, namely, of a little burg, which could not, at the utment, have contained more than 8,000 inbabitants. He has shown, however, that the third city of Hissariik agrees with the Homorie Indications as to the sito of Trey, while, in this respect, there is no second pince in the Trend which could persibly vio with it. He has provod also that the third ofty, like the Hemerie lites, was destroyed by the hand of an enemy in a fearful entersheepine, which fell on it so and density that the inhabitants had to leave even a large part of their wreasures behind. But he has precised ne evidence to determine by whose hands the east destroyed, whether by the Greecise, the flictice, the Hardings, or the Expyllians, who, under Rameson III. as we have seen (about 1986 B. C.), made a successive irread uses the centel districts of Asia Minor. But, by whose were descreyed, we eaght, probably, he recognises in the barat city of linearity that or interior city of the flictic of the continuous configuration of the hard whose dewnfall made a deep impression on the means of may, both in Asia Minor and in Greeco. But in two imagination of the bards, who leave developed according to the great actions of the screen regions of the South will descrease, where insumerable legends were stronged according assay, and the great actions is the content of the mannerable legends were the leaves of the mannerable legends were of the hearing on Hemoric controversies. Of which invovement are such quotiens beside the measurement of the suddent of man action of the suddent of man action of the suddent of man action about the authoristic by tee close after men and profits of the line and the magnetic action in the late of the line and t lites, was dostroyed by the hand of an enemy in fearful outsourspine, which fell on it so and-

THE INDUSTRIAL ADAPTATION OF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish o discuss with the readers of THE SUN the subject of the industrial adaptation of races on this continent, popular ignorance of which even now threatens collision, and which may in the near future fearfully imperil American eivilization.

To Europeans, save Englishmen perhaps, h may be of secondary importance, but to Ameri-cans it is vital, involving not only republican institutions, but the very existence of millions of God's creatures, flercely struggling to hold their ground and get bread for themselves and their children.

There are on this continent and the adjacent

islands some fifty millions of white people, thirty millions of Indians or aborigines, fifteen millions of negroes, and, finally, a quarter of a million of Mongols or Chinese, but which with-in the next decade may, under certain circumstances, be swollen into five or even ten millions of these strange people.

It is proposed to leave out of view all the politi-cal and social considerations, and deal only with the industrial adaptation and climatic necessities that actually govern their physical existence. Each of these vast masses of human kind has its special industrial and climatic centre of existence and cannot permanently exist beyond it, as indeed all animal and vegetable life is limited forever to the centre of life where the Almighty hand originally planted it. There are, it is true, some few seeming exceptions to this all-pervading and universal law of organic life, but they are only seeming. The all his faculties under the equator and in the arctic circle as perfectly as in New York or Richmond, but only under certain conditions, while industrially he is as absolutely limited to the temperate zone as the negro is to the tropics. In other words, he is as utterly un-able to grow tropical products by his own

production and mighty commerce, are correspondingly rich. But our own case is still more significant.

As recently shewn by Senator Biaine in Congress, the entire wealth of all the States at the beginning of the century was less than \$500,000.000; but then Jefferson acquired Louisiana, and we began to utilize aspre labor in the growth of tropical preducts, and in 1860 the national wealth and expanded into \$17,000,000,000.000. The citizen who sells his farm in the North and buys another in Louisiana, like the man of southern France needs only about half the food and clothing of the liussian, or the Swede, or the north German, and, with no winters in which to feed his idle family and stock, of course, saves quite half his year's labor.

But while the white man, in growing cereals in the South, may save much of the fruits of his toil, the actual wealth of the country, as in England and Holland, comes mainly from tropical production and the ship building and ship running that naturally grow out of it.

There has been a great deal writion about the commerce of Venice and Genoa, but, in truth, there never was anything that we call commerce until the discovery of America and the cultivation of tropical products. All the commerce of antique and mediaval times consisted in a few things, line lines, tapestries, precious stones used by kings and nobles; while in modern times commerce consists in the exchange of the masses. It is sugar, coffee, teas, tobacco, and, above all, ection, that is needed in our times, for though oversionally, when there is a failure of the crop of western Europe, there is a demand for American cereals, it is a dream to suppose we are going to feel the world.

reals, it is a dream to suppose we are going to feed the world.

Cotton, cheep clothing, is the greatest want of humanity; for while food may be produced everywhere, cotton is only possible in certain sumited regions, and then only to certain agracies, of which we once hed the monopoly, and some day of course will have it was a cies of which we once had the monopoly, and some day, of course, will have it again.

There are six hundred miffions of humancreatures embraced in what is called avairation that need cheap clothing; and of all its
gifts of a gracious Providence cotton is the
chief, for in some form of its numerous fabrics
princesses as well as field hands may fittingly
array themselves.

If, for instance, the poor toiler of our great
cities, who now must give a day's work for a
cetton shirt, and even then must discrease with
the Beccher fare, could get it for finit a day's
toil, what a measureless thessing to him and to
countless myriads of suffering toliers of the

countiess inyriads of suffering tollers of the

But it is to be hoped that some day such bless-ings will be realized; that, truly understand-ing the industrial adaptations of the races of this continent, Regroes will be wonlined alsoing the industrial adaptations of the third sentiment, respons will be swill gether to the exiture of cotten, surar elser tropical products; that the while the serial regime of the Senth will food to feed turn; that the surplus for the serial regime of the sent the serial section of the surplus for th

The drungen exploits of Philip and Margaret